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# THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND

BY

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# THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

## I.

### Preliminary Sketch.

It is a matter of notoriety amounting to a scandal that the Irish people, quick-witted, intelligent, and devoted to learning as they have always proved themselves, were for centuries unable to obtain in their own land the advantages of such higher education as a University confers. Not from the time of the dissolution of those great medieval monastic institutions, which had been the glory of western Christianity, the training ground of the scholars of Europe, until the thirty-fourth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, did the State make an attempt to remedy, even in small part, so appalling a condition of affairs. In 1591 the University of Dublin was founded. It was a strictly Protestant institution, and, alike by its constitution and their own religious tenets, the vast majority of the people of Ireland were debarred from its portals. For a period of over 250 years this University, with its solitary college of Trinity, was the only University in Ireland. Maynooth College was, it is true, founded by the Irish Parliament in 1795, and received an annual grant from the public funds, but as it was a purely ecclesiastical corporation, and none but those studying for the priesthood were entitled to admission to its student body, it cannot be described as in any sense a University in the modern acceptance of that term.

The spectacle of some 8,000,000 people, of whom but a fractional minority had access to the sole Irish University, thus deprived of advantages which every other branch of the Caucasian race was enjoying, so moved the government of the day that in 1845 three Colleges of University standing were established, having their sites respectively in Belfast, Cork, and Galway. These Colleges were thrown open to students in the academic year 1849-50, and were officially combined into one University, under the title of the Queen's University of Ireland. This institution was foredoomed to failure. The Bill, which, when passed, established the Colleges, was during the second reading debate described as "a gigantic scheme of godless education," because the teaching of religion in any form was specifically prohibited. Such an idea, which is now more or less sanctioned, passively, if not actively, was in that day repellent to large numbers of all sections of Christians in the United Kingdom. The "godless" epithet stuck. The three Queen's Colleges were looked at askance by many non-Catholics, and although two of them were situated in the most Catholic parts of Ireland, Catholics were forbidden by rescript of Pius IX from sending their sons there to be educated. The whole situation was therefore decidedly unsatisfactory.

As a set-off, the Catholic University of Ireland was established, without state aid or recognition, by Newman and the Irish Catholic bishops in 1854, but after a brief, though by no means inglorious, career of some quarter of a century, it died of inanition, in fact if not in name, in the late seventies.

Therefore, while the "National" system of primary education, established in 1831, though by no means perfect, had done much to banish illiteracy, and while secondary education had been fairly satisfactorily promoted by the Intermediate Education Act, which came into operation in 1879, the University muddle continued to be as bad as ever, until the dissolution of the Queen's University in 1879 and the establishment of the Royal University of Ireland in 1881. The Queen's University was gone, but the Queen's Colleges [1] remained as

[1] American readers should note the distinction, necessarily made throughout this article, between the term "College" and the term "University."

official or semi-official appanages of the Royal University, under the designation of "approved" colleges.

The new university was from the start open to female as well as to male students, and led the way in that respect in the United Kingdom. Thus, and otherwise, it was meant to fill a larger space in Irish educational life than ever had been possible either to the abolished Queen's University or to the practically defunct Catholic University of Ireland. So, in sober fact, it did, and it must be admitted by its worst opponents that the Royal rendered good service to higher education. It had, however, one defect, out of which much capital was made. It was frequently represented to be a mere examining body, because it conferred its degrees on any one who paid its modest fees and passed its reasonably difficult examinations, while its students could pursue their studies anywhere from China to Peru. The charge was reiterated almost *ad nauseam;* but those who made it conveniently forgot that, under the fellowship scheme embodied in the original Statutes of the University, it was provided that, "if required by the Senate, the holders [of fellowships] shall give their services in teaching students of the University in some educational institution approved by the Senate, wherein matriculated students of the University are being taught."

In practice five such institutions were approved, namely: University College, Dublin, to which were allotted 15 Fellows; Queen's College, Belfast, 7; Queen's College, Cork, 3; Queen's College, Galway, 3; and Magee College, Londonderry, 1. These 29 Fellows were therefore paid their salaries of £400 a year each, not only for conducting examinations, but also for actual lectures to students. There were, in addition, eight "Medical Fellows," and many Examiners and Assistant Examiners, nearly all of whom were engaged as professors in one or other of the "approved" colleges.

These conditions would have been satisfactory enough, were it not for the facts (1) that there were large numbers of candidates for the various examinations who, prevented by some reason from attending the classes in the approved colleges,

were obliged to study privately or under private tuition, and (2) that, in addition to the "approved" colleges, there were several other colleges sending up students of their own training not only for the examinations and degrees but also for the numerous scholarships, exhibitions, and other prizes offered by the Royal University. It was felt, vaguely or acutely according to individual temperament, that both these classes of students were under more or less of a handicap. The case was put that, however fair-minded an examiner might be, it was but natural that he should display at least unconscious bias in favor of candidates or competitors who had been trained and prepared by himself, and who were therefore likely to show the impress of his methods.

For these and other reasons there was unrest and impatience in educational circles; it was generally recognized that the Irish University question was as yet far from being definitely settled. Agitation for a different and improved system was therefore continuous, and was finally successful, when, in 1908, the Liberal government decided to dissolve the Royal University, and to set up in its place two new universities.

By the Act of Parliament (8 Edw. 7, Chap. 38), which does this, permission is given to the King to found by charter two new universities in Ireland to have their respective seats at Dublin and Belfast. These universities are to be bodies corporate under such names as the King may be pleased to determine. These names have since been given: one is called the National University of Ireland, the other the Queen's University of Belfast. It is with the former that this article is to deal.

## Public Documents.

In order to obtain a satisfactory idea of the National University of Ireland and of its Constituent Colleges, there are ten public documents to be studied, namely, the Irish Universities Act, 1908; the Charter of the National University of Ireland; the separate Charters of University College, Dublin, University College, Cork, and University College, Galway;

the Statute for the National University of Ireland; the separate Statutes for University College, Dublin, University College, Cork, and University College, Galway; and the Report to accompany these four Statutes. In addition, there are, of course, the Charter and the Statutes of the Queen's University of Belfast; but with these two latter documents we are not just now immediately concerned.

## Irish Universities Act, 1908.

A perusal of the Act of Parliament, known as the Irish Universities Act, 1908, which establishes the new universities, shows how much its framers were hampered (1) by the existence of the Royal University of Ireland and of the Queen's Colleges at Cork and Galway, and (2) by the question of religion. Two sets of Commissioners were named in the Act, one for Dublin and the other for Belfast. The commissioners were enjoined to draw up schemes for the employment of the existing officers of the Royal University of Ireland and of the existing officers of Queen's College, Belfast, Queen's College, Cork, and Queen's College, Galway. It is further enacted that these schemes shall provide, so far as practicable and expedient, for the offer of equivalent offices, in either one of the new universities or in the new Dublin College which is to be founded, to existing officers of the Royal University of Ireland, and in Queen's College, Cork, and Queen's College, Galway, respectively, to existing officers of those colleges. In case an officer of the Royal University should not be offered an equivalent office, or should accept an office of less emolument than he had previously enjoyed, he is entitled to such compensation out of the university funds as the Commissioners shall determine. It will thus be seen that, considering the limited endowment granted to the new university and to its constituent colleges, the Commissioners had the strongest possible financial reasons for employing the former office-holders. To do otherwise would be to make an undue drain on exiguous resources in order to provide pensions or lump-sum compensation for those who

might be injuriously affected by the loss or diminution of their offices. No one will cavil at the provision thus made for the existing office-holders; on the contrary, to ignore their past services and their present claims would be most unjust, for many of them are distinguished scholars and specialists in their own departments, and are therefore capable of doing excellent work for the infant institution. The point here sought to be established is that, on account of money considerations, it is evident that the Commissioners were not as unrestricted and unhampered in their selection of professors, lecturers, and other officers as if there were no body of men in existence with legal or equitable claims on their consideration. As a matter of fact, I understand that, with scarcely an exception, the appointments actually made from among existing office-holders have given general satisfaction.

On the question of religion an even more difficult problem presented itself to the framers of the Act. This has been for years one of the great stumbling blocks in the way of the solution of the Irish university problem. The great majority of the people of Ireland is Catholic, but there is a considerable minority made up of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Presbyterians, Methodists, and other dissenting sects. Each of those bodies had strong claims for recognition, and the claims were necessarily conflicting; and, as it was impossible on the one hand to reconcile them or on the other to establish in the twentieth century denominational universities for each religion and sect, those responsible for the Act cut the Gordian knot by boldly declaring for undenominational institutions. So full, explicit, and emphatic is the section dealing with this point that it deserves to be quoted in full:—

"3.—(1) No test whatever of religious belief shall be imposed on any person as a condition of his becoming or continuing to be a professor, lecturer, fellow, scholar, exhibitioner, graduate, or student of, or of his holding any office or emolument or exercising any privilege in, either of the two new universities, or any constituent college; nor in connection with either of those universities or any such constituent college shall

any preference be given to or advantage be withheld from any person on the ground of religious belief.

"(2) Every professor upon entering into office shall sign a declaration in a form approved by the Commissioners jointly under this Act, securing the respectful treatment of the religious opinions of any of his class.

"(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to any professor of or lecturer in theology or divinity; provided that no test of religious belief shall be imposed by the governing body of either of the two new universities or any constituent college on any such professor or lecturer as a condition of his appointment or recognition by the governing body as such professor or lecturer."

Section 7, which deals with financial provisions and purchase of land, returns to this question so as to make it abundantly plain that public money must not be used for any form of theological teaching or religious instruction. Sub-section (4) of Section 7 reads as follows:—

"(4) Any sums paid under this section shall be applied by the governing body of the university or college, as the case may be, in accordance with their charter or statutes, but no such sum shall be applied for the provision or maintenance of any church, chapel, or other place of religious worship or observance, or for the provision or maintenance of any theological or religious teaching or study:

"Provided that nothing in this provision shall prevent the recognition by the governing body of the university of any professor of or lecturer in theology or divinity as a professor of the university so long as the professorship is founded and maintained entirely by means of private benefaction, or the use of any building belonging to the university or college for any teaching given by such professor, or for any other religious teaching no part of the cost of which is defrayed out of public funds. But no student shall be compelled to attend any such theological teaching, or religious instruction, and no professor of or lecturer in theology and divinity shall be eligible for membership of the General Board of Studies or of any Faculty other than the Faculty of Theology."

Finally, in Section 10, which allows the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland and county councils and borough councils to assist students by means of exhibitions, scholarships, bursaries, payment of fees, or otherwise, there is a proviso that in no case shall any grant under the section be subject to or conditional upon any religious qualification or be devoted to any religious purpose.

From all the foregoing it will be seen that the State takes every precaution to prevent itself from being identified with any form of sectarianism, but at the same time ensures that the term "godless" cannot be truthfully applied to any of the new institutions, since theological teaching and religious instruction may be given at private cost, provided that attendance of students at such teaching or instruction is to be entirely voluntary.

I have taken the time and the trouble to make this matter particularly clear, because it seems to me that in Catholic circles in this country there is considerable misapprehension as to the character of the new university. In daily conversation and by letters from different parts of the Union I have been asked to explain this or that point in connection with "the new Catholic University of Ireland." When I showed that it was not a Catholic, but an undenominational National University, that has been established, my vivâ voce and correspondence questioners invariably expressed surprise, some of them with characteristic American frankness. I hope that what I have now written will remove any existing doubt.

While I am on this question of religion, it may be opportune to say that, among Catholics of my own race, laymen as well as priests, on this side of the Atlantic, who, having a great love for, and interest in, Ireland and everything Irish, have endeavored to keep themselves informed of what was being done, I have heard many expressions of misgiving as to the future effect, on the faith and morals of the youth of Ireland, of the teaching of an institution into which religion, if it enters at all, can enter only as a side issue, and not, as it rightfully should, as the head and front of the whole curricu-

lum of studies. It has been further represented to me that the conditions of the tenure of a professorship make the professor virtually independent of every one; that he can teach what he pleases as long as he treats respectfully "the religious opinions of any of his class;" and that, in the departments of History and Philosophy in particular, it is quite possible for a professor, while keeping within the strict letter of his declaration, insidiously to inculcate doctrines subversive of Catholicity and even of Christianity.

My reply is that, if the new university scheme is approved by the Irish Catholic hierarchy, it ought to satisfy others. It is the duty of the Irish bishops—and they may be relied on to discharge it—to see that the spiritual interests of the university students, male and female, who belong to their flocks, shall not suffer. The means to secure this end will be devised by them. A beginning has been already made in the establishment of hostels, with episcopal sanction, under the direction of religious orders of men and women, for the accommodation of extern students. I understand, too, that students' sodalities have been already formed, or are in process of formation. On this score I think there need be no misgivings.

With regard to the question of teaching, there may be some danger; but I think it is rather theoretical than real. The fears which I heard expressed appear to be based on imperfect information. The occupants of chairs will not be so independent as some of my American friends apparently believe. The first appointments to Professorships and Lectureships in the National University and its Constituent Colleges are vested in the Dublin Commissioners, and, with certain exceptions provided in the Act, are to last for seven years or earlier death or disability of the appointee. After the functions of the Commissioners determine, the Senate of the University is to have power to appoint to all vacant Professorships and Lectureships in the University, and, subject to appeal to the King, who is the Visitor of the University, to remove the holders of such offices. In the University Senate, also, will repose the right to appoint, and, subject to similar appeal, to remove the Professors and

Lecturers of the Constituent Colleges. Both during and after the seven-year period named above, it is incumbent on the President of each constituent college to advise, remonstrate with, and admonish any Professor or Lecturer who is neglectful of his duties, or is guilty of any dereliction or breach of duty, and, if his representations are disregarded, to call the attention of the Governing Body of the College to the conduct of the offender.[2] Upon due cause shown by the Governing Body of the College, the Senate of the University may, subject as before to an appeal to the King, remove any Professor or Lecturer from his office.

There would thus appear to be efficient checks on any erratic tendency on the part of either University or College Professors and Lecturers. But, aside from these, there are other safeguards. I would, in the first place, lay emphasis on the virile

[2] A distinction is made in the Statutes between the duties and powers of the President of University College, Dublin, on the one hand, in this respect, and those of the Presidents of University College, Cork, and University College, Galway, on the other. Section 14 of Chapter IV of all three Statutes is identically the same, reading thus: "He shall advise and remonstrate with any Professor, Lecturer, or Office-bearer of the College, whenever it shall come to his knowledge that such Professor, Lecturer, or Office-bearer has been neglectful of his duties." Section 15 of the same chapter in the Statutes for University College, Cork, and University College, Galway, runs thus for both:

"Should any Professor, Lecturer, or Office-bearer of the College prove inattentive to the advice and remonstrance of the President, the President shall, after giving such Professor, Lecturer, or Office-bearer notice of his intention, and furnishing him with a copy of the official statement he proposes to make of the case, call the attention of the Governing Body to the conduct of such Professor, Lecturer, or Office-bearer."

The corresponding section in the Statute for University College, Dublin, varies somewhat from the foregoing. Here it is:

"Should any Professor, Lecturer, or Office-bearer be guilty, in the opinion of the President, of any dereliction or breach of duty, it shall be the duty of the President to admonish him, and in the event of the Professor, Lecturer, or Office-bearer disregarding such admonition, the President shall, after giving such Professor, Lecturer, or Office-bearer notice of his intention, and furnishing him with a copy of the official statement he proposes to make of the case, call the attention of the Govering Body to the conduct of such Professor or Office-bearer."

I do not know the reason for this distinction. It may of course, be accidental; but it is more likely to be deliberate and for cause. While I do not consider it important enough to affect the argument in the text, I think it right at the same time to point it out.

Catholic spirit of the Irish race. *Corruptio optimi pessima,* it is true; but the faith of the Irish people, fostered by persecution and watered with the blood of martyrs, is a plant of sturdy growth in root and branch, and it will not easily be eradicated or blighted to decay. Secondly, concerning the first appointments, I would instance those that have actually been made to the "dangerous" chairs. No unsound doctrines are likely to be preached by Mr. Magennis in Dublin or Mr. Merriman in Cork, by Dr. Cronin, who is a secular priest, by Father Finlay, who is a Jesuit, or by Dr. Fitzgibbon, who is a Franciscan. Lastly, I would again point to the ever-watchful care which the Irish Catholic bishops give to the religious interests of their spiritual children. If any heresy or false teaching is promulgated, the bishops will be quick to hear of it and prompt to take measures to stamp out the practice. There are many ways, direct and indirect, in which they could make their protest effective. In the extremely unlikely contingency of all else failing, they would have the final right to forbid attendance on lectures that tend to sap faith or morals. How the whole scheme will work out, time and experience alone can tell; but I, for one, take no pessimistic view.

## Separation of Secondary from University Education.

Permission is given in the Act to the King to found by charter a new college at Dublin and either to alter the existing charters of Queen's College, Cork, and Queen's College, Galway, or to grant new charters in lieu thereof. These three colleges, to be known in future as University Colleges, are to be the Constituent Colleges of the National University. In addition, it is provided that the National University may give to its matriculated students the right to pursue their studies for its examinations, prizes, and degrees, in any other "recognized" college in Ireland. Such recognition shall be accorded either on the representation of one of the Constituent Colleges or subject to the consent of all three, and no such recognition

shall be granted to any college which prepares students for intermediate or other school examinations or gives education of an intermediate or secondary kind, or unless the University is satisfied as to the general character and financial position of the college as a whole, the adequacy in numbers and qualifications of its teaching staff, the University standard of the teaching, the adequate provision of laboratories and other appliances necessary for giving instruction in the subjects in respect of which recognition is contemplated, the conditions as to age and attainments on which students are admitted, the number of students proceeding or likely to proceed to a University degree, and the relations of the college to any other University. (*Charter of the National University of Ireland, Article III*). It does not seem probable that many Irish colleges will be thus recognized, for at present there are very few in existence that could comply with all the requirements here set forth. The principal bar will be the fact that most colleges, whether for boys or girls, which up to the present have been sending up their students for university examinations, have also an intermediate department and some of them a primary one, and the results fees paid to such colleges for those of their students who are successful at the examinations of the Intermediate Education Board form a strong financial inducement to hold on to the latter system. Thus, as the Act and the Charter doubtless contemplate, a long-needed scholastic reform will be effected in Ireland by the separation and co-ordination of secondary and university education. There are some colleges to which recognition can scarcely be denied, if they seek it, and new ones may spring into existence to meet exigencies; but the principle will not be thereby affected.

### Endowments.

The state aid given to the National University of Ireland and its constituent colleges is threefold, consisting of (1) a bulk sum for purchasing lands and providing or improving the necessary buildings and equipment; (2) an annual grant; and

(3) existing buildings and property. The bulk sum so provided for the new University and for the new University College at Dublin, jointly, is £150,000; for University College, Cork, £14,000; and for University College, Galway, £6,000. The annual grant to the National University is £10,000; to University College, Dublin, £32,000; to University College, Cork, £20,000; and to University College, Galway, £12,000. The buildings of the Royal University of Ireland, together with the equipment and appurtenances thereof, except such of said buildings, if any, as may be appropriated to University College, Dublin, are to be transferred to the National University, which also gets any other real or personal property of the Royal University, except, again, such portion of said property, if any, as may be assigned to University College, Dublin. Any buildings or property held by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland for the purpose of Queen's College, Cork, and Queen's College, Galway, shall, by virtue of the Act, become vested in University College, Cork, and University College, Galway, respectively.

In addition to the foregoing, Section 8 of the Act provides that "the surplus of the fee fund mentioned in subsection two of section one hundred and twenty-two of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, shall, instead of being paid and applied as directed by that subsection, be paid and applied for such of the purposes of either of the new universities or any of the constituent colleges of the new university having its seat at Dublin as the Lord Lieutenant in Council may direct." Unfortunately, I have at present no means of ascertaining what the amount of the surplus here named is, or of how it is proposed to apply it. It may be a substantial amount, or it may be a negligible quantity. That it is the latter I am inclined to infer from the Report of the Dublin Commissioners which accompanies the statutes drawn up by them for the National University and each of the three constituent colleges. After stating that the main portion of the income of the National University consists of that sum of £10,000 a year which I have already mentioned, the report proceeds as follows:—

"The other items of Income of the University will consist of the Fees received from Students, and of the annual produce of such capital sum as shall accrue to the University out of the property of the Royal University of Ireland, when provision shall have been made for the payment of the Pensions and of such capital sums as may be awarded as the Compensation to which the property is liable under the provisions of the Act."

Here, it will be seen, there is no reference to the surplus of the fee fund mentioned in Section 8 of the Act, so that I am forced to the conclusion that the annual income of the university is to consist solely of £10,000, plus fees and whatever sum the property of the Royal University, handed over to the National University, may annually produce. I hope, however, that in this matter I am mistaken.

### Insufficiency of Endowment.

The state grant is generally looked upon as being in most respects insufficient. Thus, the report from which I have already quoted sets out that the Commissioners were unable to make provision for the appointment of Professors and Lecturers in the National University, because they were not satisfied of the sufficiency of the funds of the University to meet the stipends to be attached to those Professorships. They had to content themselves with making provision for the appointment of Professors, Lecturers, and other Officers in the constituent colleges. And even here they found themselves cabined, cribbed, and confined owing to the inadequacy of the grant. With regard to University College, Galway, in particular, they found themselves in a very tight corner. What the report has to say on this subject is so illustrative of the meagerness of the financial provision, and so interesting in other respects as showing certain lines of policy approved by the Commissioners and certain other lines which they condemn, that I make no apology for setting it down here in full:—

"As to University College, Galway, we desire to make it

plain, in the most unmistakable manner, that the Scheme proposed in the Statute for that College does not in any degree conform to our conception of even a passable equipment for a Constituent College of the University. It represents merely a makeshift which we have found to be at the moment practicable; and since the salaries which are to be offered under it to those Professors of the College who are Fellows of the Royal University do not amount to their present incomes, it is made practicable only by throwing upon the University Funds a charge of some hundreds of pounds annually, by way of compensation, and thus hampering the University in its proper functions.

"The arrangement embodied in the Statute is to continue the majority of the existing Professors at what we cannot but regard as the inadequate salary of £350 a year each, allowing them, as at present, the fees paid by their Students. Upon a careful examination of the merits of this form of payment, we have declined to adopt it in the other two Colleges, having come to the conclusion that it is an undesirable one. Accordingly, in the Colleges of Dublin and of Cork we have established a system of fixed inclusive salaries for the Professors, the Students' fees going to the College. The arrangement which we have been obliged to continue in Galway is, therefore, not only one that is regarded by us as unsound, but it constitutes an anomaly in the framework of the University system.

"Further it cannot be taken as resting on a permanent basis. If the present Professor of Anatomy and Physiology retired on pension, as he is entitled to do at this moment, it would be difficult to find any competent person to take up the combined work of these two Chairs for a salary of £350 and fees. The existing Professor's salary is at present supplemented by the income of a Fellowship in the Royal University, an income that cannot be continued to his successor.

"A similar observation applies to the six other Professors in the College who hold offices under the Royal University. The result is that while almost every Professor in Cork has had his salary increased, Professors in Galway, whose services

have been equally meritorious, may find actual loss inflicted on them by a change which has been designed to improve the whole status of University teaching in Ireland.

"Also from the educational point of view, the arrangement which we find ourselves coerced to continue in Galway is in many respects inadequate. The President, in addition to the duties of his office, must undertake the teaching of Physics in both its branches, which, in practice, means that he must give extended teaching in Mathematical as well as in Experimental Physics. The Professor of Anatomy and Physiology has to undertake concurrently the teaching of these two arduous subjects. The Professor of English Literature has also to teach History and Philosophy. The Professor of Natural Science has to teach Botany, Zoology, Geology, and Mineralogy. For all those subjects, we have felt ourselves bound to make a much more ample provision in the University Colleges of Dublin and of Cork.

"We have added to the existing Staff of the Galway College in only one direction. We have provided for the establishment of a Professorship of Modern Irish at a salary of £300 a year, and one of Celtic Philology with a salary of £150 a year. We have done so, as we should decline to make ourselves responsible for the framing of a scheme for the equipment of a National University which did not make at least this minimum provision for the teaching of the Irish Language in the Constituent College situated in the most Irish-speaking province of Ireland. Otherwise we should have recommended simply a continuance of the existing state of things. We take no responsibility for a scheme which leaves an autonomous Constituent College of the University without Professors of History, Philosophy, and Physiology.

"To establish in the poorest part of Ireland, where no substantial help can be hoped for from wealthy benefactors, a College so undermanned and with its Professors so underpaid, appears to be so wholly opposed to the principles upon which educational efficiency should rest, as to call for such further provision from Parliament as shall furnish the College with at

least that minimum of endowment which will enable it to discharge its functions as a Constituent College of the National University of Ireland."

This declaration leaves nothing to be desired from the point of view of emphasis and clearness. I find, too, that discontent with the inadequacy of the financial provisions for the other Colleges has been elsewhere freely expressed. Thus, the Chancellor of the National University, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, in the postscript to a letter which he published in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* of November 20th, 1909, shows that "the cleverness, or whatever one may wish to call it," of the Treasury has "through the intricacies of the Irish Universities Act, 1908, thrown upon the Colleges of Cork and Galway a number of charges from which these Colleges have hitherto been free." And in the same postscript he has the following significant sentences: "Our University College in Dublin is, no doubt, very inadequately endowed . . . Cork is badly hit. Galway, I fear, is made bankrupt. Is there to be no remedy?"

Dr. Bertram C. Windle, President of University College, Cork, complains in the local papers of November 29th, 1909, of the unsatisfactory financial provisions made for that institution. He mentions as an example that Cork gets for building purposes £14,000 and Belfast £60,000, and that, whereas Belfast has already a new chemical laboratory, Cork will have to spend practically all its exiguous building grant on the building and equipping of that necessary adjunct to the College. Dr. Windle also complains that for want of means it has not been found possible to appoint a Professor of Irish History and Economics in the College of which he is head.

I do not know whether the £150,000 assigned for the building and equipping of the National University of Ireland and of University College, Dublin, is deemed an adequate provision. To me it seems scanty enough; but, without going into that question, I think that from what I have already said it is evident that, not only is there discontent over the grants, but that there are also good grounds for it. The traditional policy

of the Imperial Parliament, or of the Treasury, as the case may be, in dealing with Irish problems and reforms has been followed, namely, to render the reform to a large extent nugatory by withholding the funds necessary for its satisfactory accomplishment. Luckily, sub-section (7) of Section 7 provides that

"Nothing in this section shall preclude any money being provided by Parliament in addition to the sums provided under this section, either in augmentation of any sums contributed for the purpose of the universities or colleges from other sources, or otherwise."

It would appear to be a prime duty of those concerned to formulate and press home a claim for such a grant as will ensure the proper equipping, staffing, and working of the National University and its Constituent Colleges.

### Scholarships, Bursaries, Etc.

One of the most valuable sections of the Act is that whereby permission is given to the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland and to county councils and borough councils to assist students to a university career by the establishment of exhibitions, scholarships, and bursaries, by payment of fees, or otherwise. Hitherto many deserving Irish students were debarred from the advantages of a training in a university on account of the cost. To remedy this state of affairs the provision under notice has been made. I hope it may be taken for granted that the Intermediate Board will rise to the occasion, although here, as elsewhere, the question of finances may be expected to play a prominent part. I have no doubt that in the long run county councils and borough councils, when they come to realize the great opportunity thus afforded them to make the country what it was of yore, a veritable land of scholars, will act in this matter in that handsome manner which is expected of representative bodies. At the outset, however, there is a good deal of holding back on account of the standing of the Irish language in the National University. There has

been an acute controversy all over Ireland on this subject. The Gaelic League and the Irish-Ireland party were anxious to have Irish made a compulsory subject for admission to the University and up to a certain point in the curriculum; others thought that, in the beginning at least, it ought to be left an optional subject, lest injustice might be done to those would-be university students who had not previously learned the Irish language. The Standing Committee of the Irish Catholic bishops took the latter view, while at the same time they said that the question was one for fair argument, and even expressed the hope that the day might come when Irish would be not only compulsory but would also be the medium of instruction in the university. In the vigorous newspaper and platform war which raged on the whole question, the discussion was not confined to Ireland, for many societies with Irish sympathies and affiliations in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, and Australia, contributed the expression of their opinion on the matter in dispute—mostly, be it said, in favor of compulsory Irish.

One result was that 27 County Councils in Ireland and also some borough councils pledged themselves not to raise a rate-in-aid unless Irish was made compulsory. The Senate of the University, which is the governing body nominated in the charter by the King to hold office for five years from the date of the dissolution of the Royal University, has, as I understand, not arrived at any decision, but has referred the matter to the General Board of Studies. There is therefore at present a sort of deadlock in the matter of grants by county and borough councils. A beginning, however, has been made, in a very small way indeed, by the Donegal County Council, which has decided to levy a rate of one farthing in the pound to establish six scholarships. It is to be hoped that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty will be arrived at, so that the public representative bodies may find themselves free to discharge their obvious duty in the promotion of higher education in Ireland.

### Relations to other Bodies.

There are necessarily in the Act sections to bring the National University into line with the Medical Act, 1886, and with the Solicitor's Act, 1877, so that its students may have the advantages conferred by those acts on other universities.

There is also a necessary section providing that any graduate of the Royal University of Ireland shall be entitled to a corresponding degree either in the National University of Ireland or in the Queen's University of Belfast, practically at his or her option, and that all terms kept and examinations passed by any graduate or undergraduate of the Royal University shall be deemed to be terms kept and examinations passed at either of the two new universities, at the applicant's choice.

### Commissioners and their Powers.

The Act nominates commissioners to draw up the first statutes for the general government of the National University and the Constituent Colleges. These commissioners are Right Honourable Christopher Palles (Chairman), Alexander Anderson, John Pius Boland, Sir William Francis Butler, Denis Joseph Coffey, Stephen Gwynn, Henry Jackson, Sir John Rhŷs, The Most Reverend William Joseph Walsh, and Bertram Coghill Alan Windle. They are to hold office until the end of the year 1910, but the King may by Order in Council continue their powers for a further period not exceeding one year. After the powers of the commissioners determine, the statutes shall be made by the governing bodies of the university and colleges. It is provided that in framing the statutes the commissioners shall take into consideration any representations made to them by the governing bodies of the university or of the constituent colleges, or by any person interested in the making of any statute; but, subject to that limitation, very wide powers are given to the commissioners. They are authorised to frame statutes regulating any matter relating to the

government of the university or colleges (including the appointment and remuneration of officers) or otherwise concerning the university or colleges so far as that matter is not regulated under the Act or by the charters. At this point, however, a check on the commissioners is provided. The fact that a statute has been made and a notice specifying where copies can be obtained must be published in the *Dublin Gazette,* and the statute must be submitted to both Houses of Parliament. If either House presents a petition to the King asking to have the statute or any part of it disallowed, it shall be disallowed accordingly; but a new statute may be then made in lieu of the one rejected. Similarly, the governing body of the university or of a constituent college to which the statute relates, or any other person, corporation, or body directly affected by the statute, may petition the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Council to disallow the whole or any part of such statute, and the Lord Lieutenant may then refer the matter to the Irish Universities Committee, and if that Committee reports in favour of the disallowance of the statute or any part of it, the Lord Lieutenant may, by Order in Council, give effect to such report; but, as before, a new statute may be then made.

The commissioners have the power to appoint or employ such persons as they may think necessary for the execution of their duties under the Act, and the power to remove any person so appointed or employed. Their principal, if not their sole, executive officer is their Secretary, Mr. Robert Donovan, B. A., a well known and distinguished Dublin journalist, who was appointed in the autumn of 1908 at a salary of, I think, £400 a year.

The commissioners have also authority to take evidence upon any of the matters which they are directed or have power to deal with, and to make to the King a report containing any recommendations which in their opinion ought to be made for the purpose of better enabling them to carry out any of the powers entrusted to them. In both matters they have already exercised their authority.

### Pensions.

The commissioners have also exercised their function in the matter of making the first appointment to all offices in the National University and its constituent colleges. These appointments, except in certain specified cases, are temporary only, and are to last for seven years from the 1st of November, 1909, but any officer retiring on the expiration of that period is eligible for re-appointment. Any person who, previous to appointment in the National University or in one of its constituent colleges, was an existing officer of the Royal University or of Queen's College, Cork, or Queen's College, Galway, and to whose case the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1892, apply, is entitled to a retiring pension or gratuity, to be paid out of the funds of the university or college of which he is an officer when the pension or gratuity becomes payable. Further, it is provided that the governing body of the National University or of any of its constituent colleges may, otherwise than in pursuance of the subsection which deals specifically with the question of pensions, give a superannuation allowance to any officer holding an office to which the Superannuation Acts already mentioned apply. On this subject of retiring pensions the Act seems to be framed in the proper spirit, and to make fair provision for the old age or failing health of public servants.

### Appeals.

A committee of the Privy Council in Ireland, styled the Irish Universities Committee, is constituted by the Act. It is to consist of not less than five members of the Privy Council, and at least two of them must be persons who are or have been judges of the Supreme Court. The principal function of this committee appears to be to hear appeals against any scheme of the Commissioners relating to the transfer of property and against any scheme in relation to existing officers or any determination of the Commissioners with respect to the payment of compensation.

## Accounts.

The governing body of the National University and of each of its constituent colleges must prepare an annual account of all receipts and expenditures, capital and income, and submit same to the Controller and Auditor-General to be audited, certified, and reported upon, and each such account, with the report of the Controller and Auditor-General thereon, must be laid before the House of Commons.

## Governing Body.

The governing body of the National University for five years from the 1st of November, 1909, shall consist "of such number of persons nominated by His Majesty as His Majesty determines, and after the expiration of that time be constitued in manner provided by the First Schedule of this Act." The Charter specifies that this governing body shall be styled the Senate. As nominated by the King in the Charter the present Senate consists of 39 persons. As provided in the First Schedule to the Act, the Senate shall, on the expiration of the period of five years named above, consist of 35 persons, the number being made up thus:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Chancellor of the University, | 1 |
| The Presidents of the Constituent Colleges, | 3 |
| Persons nominated by His Majesty, of whom one at least shall be a woman, | 4 |
| Elected by the Governing Body of University College, Dublin, three at least being members of the Academic Council of the College, | 6 |
| Elected by the Governing Body of University College, Cork, two at least being members of the Academic Council of the College, | 4 |
| Elected by the Governing Body of University College, Galway, two at least being members of the Academic Council of the College, | 4 |
| The Registrar, | 1 |
| Members of Convocation elected by Convocation of the University, | 8 |
| Co-opted, | 4 |
| In all, | 35 |

The present Senate has had different meetings, and has elected the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Pro-Vice-Chancellors. The Chancellor is His Grace the Most Reverend William Joseph Walsh, D. D., Catholic Archbishop of Dublin; the Vice-Chancellor is Sir Christopher Nixon, Bart., M. D., LL. D., a well known Dublin physician; and the Pro-Vice-Chancellors are the three Presidents of the constituent colleges, namely, Alexander Anderson, M. A., LL. D., President of University College, Galway; Denis Joseph Coffey, M. A., M. B., B. Ch., President of University College, Dublin; and Bertram Coghill Alan Windle, M. A., M. D., D. Sc., F. R.S., President of University College, Cork.

The Act of Parliament, together with those portions of the Charters, Statutes, and Report which illustrate it, has now been fairly exhaustively examined: it remains to consider the other sections of the latter documents.

*(To be continued.)*

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## THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.[1]

### II.

This article should deal with the four Charters and the four Statutes, and an attempt will be made to do so; but the exigencies of space will not allow me to analyze them all so fully as I should wish and as they intrinsically deserve. I shall therefore devote my attention principally to an exposition of the Charter and the Statute of the University, as being of prime importance, passing lightly over the Charters and the Statutes of the three Constituent Colleges, but at the same time pointing out whatever of particular interest they seem to me to contain. This plan is all the more feasible as, in general, the government of each College is modelled on the government of the University.

Before proceeding to a detailed examination of any of those documents, I should premise that the Statutes are, so to say, a translation of the Charters into action. It is only fair also to state that, in drawing up the Statutes, the Commissioners appear to have gone about their task in a workmanlike way. In the first place, they invited representations from the Senate of the University, from the governing body of each of the Colleges, and from bodies or persons claiming to be interested parties. Secondly, they visited several important British cities, where there are modern universities, in order to investigate the provisions made therein for technological and commercial education, and took the evidence of experts in those branches of study. In their report they acknowledge the valuable information which they received, on matters connected with technological, agricultural, and commercial teaching of a university standard, from various university authorities and other educationists. They next conferred with the resident commissioner

[1] See *Catholic University Bulletin*, February, 1910, for the first article on this subject.

of National Education in Ireland with reference to the extension of the advantages of academic teaching to the more distinguished of the King's Scholars in residence in the Training Colleges of the Board of National Education, and with the secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction as to the establishment of co-ordination between the technological work of the Dublin Royal College of Science and the teaching of applied science in the University. They also had interviews with representatives of the Gaelic League and of the School of Irish Learning, and with various authorities on music, architecture, commerce, and banking, regarding the teaching of each of those subjects. Thus fortified and enlightened, the Commissioners proceeded to the making of the Statutes.

### The Charters.

The Charters for the National University of Ireland and for its three Constituent Colleges give effect to the provisions of the Act. The Charters for the National University and for University College, Dublin, are necessarily new, as being for previously non-existent bodies. The old Charters for Queen's College, Cork, and Queen's College, Galway, are revoked, and new Charters are granted to them under their new names of Constituent Colleges.

### Constitution and Foundation of the University.

The University Charter starts by constituting and founding the University to have its seat in Dublin under the name of the National University of Ireland, "by which name"—so runs the legal phraseology—"the Chancellor and other members of the University for the time being shall be, and are hereby constituted, one body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power, without any further licence in mortmain, to take, purchase, and hold, and also to sell, grant, exchange, demise, and otherwise dispose of real and personal property." The value of real property to be so held

by the University in the United Kingdom is not to exceed £50,000 according to its value at the time of acquisition over and above the value of any site, buildings, and hereditaments used and occupied for the immediate purposes of the University. The value of real property to be similarly held by each of the Constituent Colleges is limited to £30,000.

### The Visitor of the University.

The King reserves to himself the right to be the Visitor of the University, acting through such Board of Visitors as he may from time to time appoint. He is also the Visitor of each Constituent College. As part of the visitorial authority the king has the right to direct an inspection of the University and the Constituent Colleges, of their buildings, laboratories, and general equipment, and also of the examinations, teaching, and other work done by the University and the Constituent Colleges. It is under this heading that it is provided that any President of a Constituent College, any University Professor, or any University Lecturer who is removed by the University from his office may appeal to the Visitor against such removal.[2] This appeal must be heard by a Board of four Visitors, and if they do not unanimously concur in such removal, it shall not take effect. The same visitorial rights that the king reserves to himself, he also reserves to his heirs and successors. From whatever point of view this section is regarded, it appears to be an admirable one.

### Membership of the University and of the Colleges.

The members of the University are (1) every person who is an authority or a member of an authority of the University, (2) every member of a Constituent College, and (3) every matriculated student of the University. Women are eligible equally with men to be members of the University or of any

[2] See *Catholic University Bulletin*, February, 1910, pp. 97, 98.

authority of the University, and to hold any office, however high, or enjoy any advantage, however great, of the University. The same rule applies to the Colleges.

The members of each Constituent College are the President of the College, the members of the Governing Body of the College, the members of the Academic Council of the College, the registered graduates of the University who have been matriculated students in the College, and the students of the College who are matriculated students of the University, with the addition, in the case of University College, Dublin, of the registered graduates of the University who have been matriculated students in the Catholic University College, Dublin, or in the Cecilia Street Medical School, Dublin; in the case of University College, Cork, of the registered graduates of the University who have been matriculated students in Queen's College, Cork; and in the case of University College, Galway, of the registered graduates of the University who have been matriculated students in Queen's College, Galway.

### Authorities of the University.

The authorities of the University are (1) the Chancellor, (2) the Vice-Chancellor, (3) the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, (4) the Senate, (5) the General Board of Studies, (6) the Faculties, and (7) Convocation.

### The Chancellor of the University.

The Chancellor is the head and chief officer of the University, and is entitled, if present, to preside over the meetings of the Senate, of any Committee appointed by the Senate, and of Convocation. His [3] tenure of office is for life or until his

[3] In dealing with the officers I have, for the sake of convenience, used masculine pronouns and possessive adjectives throughout; but it must be remembered that any office in the University or in a Constituent College may be held by a woman as well as by a man. In the language of the Statutes, "words importing the masculine gender include females."

resignation. It is provided that the first Chancellor shall be elected by the Senate, not necessarily from its own body, at its first meeting, and that all succeeding Chancellors shall be elected by Convocation.

### The Vice-Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor is the chief executive officer of the University. He may act as Chancellor during a vacancy in that office, and may act for the Chancellor, during the absence or inability of the latter, in all matters, except that he shall not be entitled to preside at a meeting of Convocation. By virtue of his office, the Vice-Chancellor is a member of Convocation, a member of the General Board of Studies and Chairman of that Board, and a member of each Faculty of the University. He is to be elected by the Senate from its own body for such period not exceeding five years as the Senate may determine, and he is eligible for re-election. He may resign his office at any time. No person shall continue to be Vice-Chancellor if he ceases to be a member of the Senate.

### The Pro-Vice-Chancellors.

There is no limit to the number of Pro-Vice-Chancellors. At present there are three. A Pro-Vice-Chancellor may act as Vice-Chancellor during a vacancy in that office, and may act for the Vice-Chancellor during the absence or inability of the latter. The senior Pro-Vice-Chancellor present has a prior right to act as Vice-Chancellor, seniority depending on the date of election. If more than one Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be elected at the same time, the resolution electing them shall declare their priority *inter se*. Each Pro-Vice-Chancellor is elected by the Senate from its own body for such period as the Senate may determine. A Pro-Vice-Chancellor may resign his office at any time. No person shall continue to be a Pro-Vice-Chancellor if he ceases to be a member of the Senate.

## The Senate.

The present Senate, as nominated by the King in the Charter, is to hold office for five years from the 1st of November, 1909. It consists of 39 persons. Future Senates are to consist of 35 persons, made up as already described.[4] Those persons who, by virtue of their office, are members of the Senate shall cease to be members thereof as soon as they cease to hold the qualifying office. Other members are Senators for five years, but on retirement are eligible for re-nomination or re-election, as the case may be. Any *non-ex-officio* member may resign at any time. Members of the Senate are eligible equally with other persons for appointment to paid offices in the University or in a Constituent College. They receive no salaries as Senators.

## Powers of the Senate.

The Senate is the governing body of the University, and, subject to the provisions of the Act, of the Charter, and of the Statute, shall exercise all the powers and discretions of the University, and shall regulate and determine all matters concerning the University. Subject as before, the Senate has the following powers:

(*a*) To make statutes and regulations for the University, provided (I) that no statute or regulation shall be altered so as to change the status, powers, or constitution of any of the authorities of the University until such authority shall have had an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion upon the proposed change, and (II) that regulations relating to degrees and examinations shall not be made without report from the General Board of Studies and the Faculties.

(*b*) To establish Faculties in all such departments of knowledge as the University may from time to time be able to equip and maintain in such a manner as will encourage original research, promote scholarship, and spread learning throughout the land.

[4] See *Catholic University Bulletin*, February, 1910, p. 111.

(*c*) To grant and confer Degrees and other Academic Distinctions in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

(*d*) To institute Professorships and Lectureships and any offices required by the University and, subject to the provisions of the Act and the Charter, to appoint and remove the holders of such offices.

(*e*) To appoint and remove the Presidents, Professors, and Lecturers of the Constituent Colleges, subject to the Irish Universities Act, 1908, and to the provisions of the Charter and the Charters of the Constituent Colleges.

(*f*) To institute and award studentships, scholarships, exhibitions, prizes, or other rewards.

(*g*) To accept from donors gifts of money, lands, or other property for the foundation of professorships, lectureships, studentships, or scholarships, or for the erection of buildings, or for the endowment of research, or for any other purpose or purposes connected with the University, upon such trusts and conditions, if any, as may be specified by the donors in regard to the foundation (including in the case of a professorship or lectureship any special provision to have effect in lieu of the general provisions of the charter as to the mode of appointment to or removal from such offices); provided always that nothing in such trusts or conditions is contrary to the provisions of the Act.

(*h*) To examine and inspect schools and other educational institutions and grant certificates of proficiency, and to provide such lectures and instruction for persons not being members of the University as the University may determine; and to co-operate, by means of joint boards or otherwise, with other universities and authorities for the conduct of matriculation examinations, for the examination and inspection of schools and other academic institutions, and for the extension of university teaching and influence in academic matters, and for such other purposes as the University may from time to time determine.

(*i*) To make contracts on behalf of the University in any manner authorized by law for making contracts by or on behalf

of companies incorporated under the Companies Consolidation Act, 1908.

(*j*) To do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be authorized in relation to the University or the Constituent Colleges, or may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University.

(*k*) To direct by regulations the form, custody, and use of the Common Seal.

(*l*) To deprive any graduate of the University who, in the opinion of the Senate, is guilty of scandalous conduct, of any Degree or Degrees conferred by the University, and of all privileges enjoyed by him or her as such graduate aforesaid.

As will be at once seen, these are very wide and comprehensive powers. All right-thinking people will heartily sympathize with the high ideal set up in sub-section (*b*) and will wish for its complete realization. Under sub-section (*h*) there is evidently contemplated in educational methods a great forward move, new in Ireland, whereby the University, by exercising through the Senate functions outside its own immediate province, may become a center of light and leading, a developer of latent Irish intellectuality. Beneath the somewhat cumbersome official verbiage of the sub-section there lurks great potentiality for good, and it is to be hoped that the powers thus conferred may, so far from being allowed to lie dormant, be exercised to the full for the betterment and uplift of educational methods, so that the new spirit which has recently come into Ireland may be strengthened and made productive of the happiest results.

### Procedure of the Senate.

The Senate is to hold a stated ordinary meeting to be known as the yearly meeting in such month as its own regulations may determine, and on such day of that month as the Chancellor may appoint. Other ordinary meetings are to be convened at such times as are fixed by regulations, and at any other time either by direction of the Chancellor or upon a requisition addressed to him signed by not fewer than twelve Senators stating

the object for which the meeting is to be held. An extraordinary meeting of the Senate may be convened by direction of the Chancellor in case of any sudden emergency. Ordinary meetings require twenty-one days', extraordinary meetings, four days' notice. Any Senator who intends to bring forward at an ordinary meeting any business or to propose any person for election to any office must give to the Registrar notice of his intention at least fourteen days before the date of the meeting, and the Registrar in turn must give to every Senator at least seven days' notice of all business to be brought forward and of the name of any person to be proposed for election to any office. No business other than that of which due notice has been given may be transacted except such as may be brought forward by the Chancellor, or by his leave, as being in his opinion either of a merely formal character or of urgent importance. The notice of an extraordinary meeting shall state the business to be transacted and the emergency that renders the meeting necessary, and no other business may be transacted at the meeting.

Subject to the provisions of the Charter and the Statute, the Senate may, from time to time, make regulations for governing its own proceedings, including the determination of a quorum.

### Committees.

The Senate shall appoint from its own body a Standing Committee and a Finance Committee, and may also appoint for particular purposes such other committees as it thinks fit. Of all committees the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Registrar are *ex-officio* members. The Chancellor when presiding at a meeting of a committee has a casting as well as a deliberative vote.

### The Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee shall consist of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Presidents of the three Constituent Colleges, the Registrar, and not more than seven other Senators.

### The Finance Committee.

The duties of the Finance Committee are:

(*a*) To present an annual report to the Senate upon the finances of the University.

(*b*) From time to time to make such inspection and examination of the University accounts, and such inquiries as to expenditure, as it shall deem advisable, and to procure such expert assistance in relation thereto as may be found necessary.

(*c*) To make provision for the keeping of the account-books of the University in such form as the Treasury may direct for presentation to the Controller and Auditor-General.

(*d*) To transact any financial business that may be committed to it by the Senate.

(*e*) To make investments for the University, subject to review by the Senate.

### Advisory Committees.

The Senate may also appoint Advisory Committees, consisting either wholly or partly of persons outside its own body, and may delegate to any such Advisory Committee such duties as it thinks fit, regarding financial, administrative, or other matters affecting the University, or any particular Faculty or Department of the University, or the management or supervision of any buildings or other property of the University. The Senate itself is to make regulations prescribing the procedure of Advisory Committees. All other Committees may, subject to such restrictions as may be imposed upon them by regulations of the Senate, make regulations for governing their own procedure, including the determination of a quorum and the time and place of their meetings.

### The General Board of Studies.

A General Board of Studies must be appointed. It will consist of the following persons:

The Vice-Chancellor, who will be, in virtue of his office, Chairman of the Board; the Presidents of the Constituent Colleges; eight representatives of University College, Dublin; seven representatives of University College, Cork; six representatives of University College, Galway; and at least three extern examiners.

Care is to be taken in the selection of the representatives of the three Constituent Colleges that all the subjects of university instruction shall, so far as may be, receive due representation on the General Board of Studies.

In addition to those members of the Board already named, any "recognized" College shall be entitled to select from among its "recognized" teachers one or more representatives, as the Senate may determine, to be members of the General Board of Studies.

The Board shall hold office for three years, but its members shall be eligible for re-election or re-appointment. At any meeting of the Board nine members form a quorum, and in the absence of such quorum no business may be transacted. At all meetings the Vice-Chancellor has a casting as well as a deliberative vote. The chief Clerk of the University shall attend the meetings of the Board, and shall act as its Secretary. Subject to the provisions of the Charter, of the Statute, and of the Regulations of the University, the General Board of Studies may make regulations for the government of its own proceedings.

### Functions of the General Board of Studies.

All matters which come before the Senate in reference to university studies and the courses for the various examinations held by the University shall be referred to, and be reported on by, the General Board of Studies; and such powers as the Senate deems fit in relation to university studies and the courses for the various examinations held by the University, may be delegated to the Board.

## The Faculties.

There shall be within the University the Faculties following:

1. Arts.
2. Philosophy and Sociology.
3. Celtic Studies.
4. Science.
5. Law.
6. Medicine.
7. Engineering and Architecture.
8. Commerce.

Each faculty shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor; the Dean of the Faculty, who shall be appointed annually by the members of the Faculty from among the Professors of the University in the subjects of the Faculty; and the Professors and the Lecturers of the University in the subjects of the Faculty.

The subjects shall be distributed among the various Faculties in the following manner:

### I. *Faculty of Arts.*

Archæology.
Art.
Eastern Languages.
Education.
English.
Ethics.
French.
Geography.
German.
Greek.
History.
Irish.
Italian.
Latin.
Logic.
Mathematics.
Mathematical Physics.
Metaphysics.
Music.
Philology.
Political Economy.
Psychology.
Spanish.

II. *Faculty of Philosophy and Sociology.*

Education.
Ethics.
History.
History of Philosophy.
Logic.
Metaphysics.
National Economics.
Political Economy.
Psychology.
Statistics.

III. *Faculty of Celtic Studies.*

Archæology.
Art.
History.
Irish.
Music.
Philology.
Welsh and other Brythonic Languages.

IV. *Faculty of Science.*

Agriculture.
Agricultural Chemistry.
Anatomy.
Applied Chemistry.
Botany.
Chemistry.
Electrical Engineering.
Experimental Physics.
Geology.
Mathematics.
Mathematical Physics.
Physiology.
Veterinary Hygiene.
Zoology.

V. *Faculty of Law.*

Constitutional Law.
Jurisprudence.
Law of Contracts.
Law of Real and Personal Property.
Law of Public and Private Wrongs.
Roman Law.

VI. *Faculty of Medicine.*

Anatomy.
Botany.
Chemistry.
Dental Subjects.
Experimental Physics.
Hygiene.
Mental Diseases.
Midwifery and Gynaecology.
Ophthalmology.
Pathology.
Physiology.

Materia Medica.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Medicine.
Public Health.
Surgery.
Zoology.

VII. *Faculty of Engineering and Architecture.*

Architecture.
Chemistry.
Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.
Experimental Physics.
Geology.
Mathematics.
Mathematical Physics.

VIII. *Faculty of Commerce.*

Accountancy.
Banking.
Commerce.
English.
French.
Geography.
German.
History.
Italian.
Law.
National Economics.
Political Economy.
Spanish.
Statistics.

Each Faculty shall act as a Board of Studies for its own Department, reporting to the General Board of Studies and acting under its supervision. Faculty meetings shall be called by the Dean, subject to the approval of the Vice-Chancellor. Subject to the provisions of the Charter and to the Statutes and Regulations of the University, each faculty may make regulations governing its own proceedings.

## Convocation.

The Convocation of the University shall consist of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the members of the Senate, the Professors and Lecturers of the University, and all registered Graduates who are enrolled as members of Convocation. The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Senators, and the Professors and Lecturers of the University are *ex-officio* members, and are entitled, as such, to be members only so long as they continue to hold the offices by virtue of which they are qualified

to be members. The Roll of Convocation is to be kept in such manner as Convocation may direct. This Roll shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name appears thereon, at the time of his claiming to vote as a member of Convocation, is so entitled to vote, and that any person whose name does not then appear thereon is not so entitled. The Clerk of Convocation is in the first instance to be appointed by the Dublin Commissioners, and after their powers determine he is to be appointed by the Senate. His duties are to keep the Roll of Convocation, to issue notices for all meetings of Convocation when convened by proper authority, to give certain notices in connection with the election of Chancellor and Senators, and to perform such other duties as shall from time to time be prescribed by Convocation with the approval of the Senate. The salary of the clerk is £100 a year. The first clerk is Mr. Charles F. Doyle, K. C. Graduates of the Royal University of Ireland, who, under Section 13 of the Irish Universities Act, 1908, are registered as graduates of the National University of Ireland, are entitled to enrolment as members of Convocation on the same conditions as if their degrees had been conferred by the National University.

The first meeting of Convocation shall be held on a day to be fixed by the Chancellor, but shall not be later than six months from the dissolution of the Royal University. At such first meeting Convocation shall elect a Chairman, who shall continue in office for such time as Convocation shall determine. A meeting of Convocation shall be held at least once in each year on a date to be fixed by the Senate, and meetings may be held at such other times as the Senate or the Chancellor shall appoint. At meetings of Convocation forty members shall form a quorum, except at meetings held for the election of a Chancellor or Senators, when five will be sufficient for a quorum.

The powers of Convocation are to elect a person to be Chancellor of the University in succession to the first or any subsequent Chancellor; to elect its own Chairman, who shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, be entitled to preside at its meetings; to elect eight of its own members as its representatives

on the Senate, after the expiration of the period of office of the present Senate; to discuss and pronounce an opinion on any matter whatsoever relative to the University, including any matters referred to it by the Senate; to make from time to time regulations for the government of its own proceedings, subject to the provisions of the Charter and of the Statutes and the Regulations of the University; and to make representations to the Senate on any matter affecting the University.

## Professors of the University and Lecturers of the University.

The following persons, and no others, shall be deemed to be and shall be entitled to be styled Professors of the University or Lecturers of the University, as the case may be:—

(*a*) The holders of Professorships and Lectureships endowed out of the income of the University or of any Constituent College derived from public funds, including persons holding such offices by virtue of temporary appointment under Section 15 of the Act, and the holders of such other Professorships and Lectureships as may be instituted by the University.

(*b*) The holders of any other Professorships and Lectureships the appointment to which is vested in the University.

(*c*) The holders of Professorships and Lectureships founded in connection with the University or in connection with any Constituent College the appointment to which is not vested in the University, if they have been recognized by the Senate as Professors or Lecturers of the University: provided that such recognition shall not be accorded unless the University is directly represented on the Body by whom the appointment is made or confirmed.

The Senate may also contract with persons of eminence in any subject of study, not being Professors or Lecturers of the University, for special or occasional Courses of Lectures to be given in the University or in any of the Colleges in such subject, for such remuneration, and upon such terms as may seem fit.

As already explained,[5] the appointment of the first set of Professors and Lecturers is vested in the Dublin Commissioners. After the powers of the Commissioners shall have ceased the Senate shall appoint the several Professors and Lecturers of the University, including the University Professors and the University Lecturers in the Constituent Colleges. The Senate may, on the recommendation of the Academic Council of any Constituent College, confer the title of Reader upon any Lecturer of the University.

Saving the rights of existing officers, every Professor and Lecturer appointed before the expiration of seven years from the dissolution of the Royal University, that is, from 1st of November, 1909, shall, subject to good conduct and the due fulfilment of his duties, hold office until the expiration of that period. Saving the said rights, every Professor appointed after the expiration of that period, except the Professor of Jurisprudence and Roman Law, the Professor of Constitutional Law and the Law of Public and Private Wrongs, and the Professor of the Law of Property and the Law of Contracts in University College, Dublin, shall, subject to good conduct and the due fulfilment of his duties, hold office until he shall have attained the age of 65 years, and may thereafter be continued in office for five further years, provided that such further continuance in office is sanctioned by the Senate annually, and, if the Professor is attached to a Constituent College, is approved of by the Governing Body and by the President of such College. The excepted Professors shall hold office for seven years.

Every Professor of the University shall, upon entering into office, sign the following declaration:

"I, *A. B.*, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare and engage that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Professor of ....., in the National University of Ireland, and that I will not, in lecturing, teaching, examining, or in the performance of the other duties attached to my Chair, make any statement, or use any language that would be disrespectful to the religious opinions of any of my class."

[5] *Catholic University Bulletin*, February, 1910, pp. 97 and 109.

Every Professor and every Lecturer shall:

(*a*) in respect of the lectures to be given by him, conform to the Regulations applicable to his Chair.

(*b*) give to the students attending his ordinary lectures assistance in their studies, by advice, by informal instruction, by occasional and periodical examination, and otherwise, as he may judge to be expedient. For receiving students who may desire such assistance, such stated times shall be appointed during the period in which he lectures, as he shall think fit to assign.

Every full-time Professor shall, so far as it is compatible with the other duties of his Chair, devote himself to research and the advancement of knowledge.

As the Commissioners had no means of estimating accurately either the amount of money necessary to meet the compensation payable under the Act, or the annual amount necessary to carry on the work of the University, especially with regard to the expense of the University Examinations, they found themselves obliged to leave the Statute incomplete in the matter of instituting Professorships in the University. They state in their report that at least one year's experience will be required, before they can determine whether the income of the University is sufficient to meet the stipends which should be attached to the Professorships necessary to enable the University to fulfil the functions of the University constituted by the Charter. They are, however, quite emphatic in the expression of their opinion that Professorships and Lectureships in the University itself, as distinct from the Professorships and Lectureships in the Constituent Colleges, are contemplated by the Charter. The inference is that, if at the end of a year the funds allow, they will proceed to institute Professorships and Lectureships in the University proper and make appointments thereto, and that, if the funds do not allow this course to be adopted, Parliament will have to be asked for a further grant. The Commissioners however, as we shall presently see, have appointed the clerical staff of the University and the teaching and other staffs of the Constituent Colleges.

### Students.

Every person who shall have passed the Matriculation examination, shall have paid to the University the prescribed Matriculation fee, and shall have signed a declaration to the University in the prescribed form to observe and obey its statutes and regulations, shall be a matriculated student of the University.

### Registers of the University.

A register of graduates in a prescribed form shall be kept, and shall contain the name and address of each graduate, the degrees which have been conferred upon him, the dates on which they were so conferred, and such other particulars as shall be prescribed. This Register shall be conclusive evidence of the right of every person whose name shall appear therein to the Degree therein stated to have been conferred upon him. There shall also be in a prescribed form registers of the Authorities of the University, of the Professors of the University, of the Lecturers of the University, and of other members of the University.

### The Registrar.

Mr. Joseph M'Grath, LL. D., is appointed by the Charter to be the first Registrar of the University. Mr. M'Grath has been for many years one of the two Secretaries of the Royal University of Ireland. His salary in his new post is £1,000 a year. The salary of his successors is to be £500 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £700 a year.

The Registrar is a very important official. His duties, which are very clearly defined and are therefore more or less of the routine order, are nevertheless both intricate and comprehensive. It is his business, among other things, to keep the register of graduates and the other registers of the University; to provide for the safe custody of all such muniments, records, writings, and documents as may be entrusted to him,

and, when directed by the Senate, to lodge in a bank or in other custody muniments and securities of the University; to see to the publication of the lists of successful candidates at each University examination; to prepare the testimoniums for Degrees and the Diplomas and Certificates evidencing the other Academic Distinctions intended to be conferred; to have charge of the University buildings and to present to the Standing Committee an annual report as to their condition and as to any repairs, alterations, or additions that he shall be of opinion may be required; to superintend and control the keeping of the account-books of the University; to present once a year to the Finance Committee for submission to the Senate a statement of the income and expenditure of the University and also an estimate of the income and expenditure for the coming year; to check all accounts payable by the University; to supervise matriculation and other examinations at examination centers outside the Constituent or Recognized Colleges; to supervise the preparation and publication of the University Calendar; to be responsible for the summoning of all meetings and be the administrative officer for the carrying out of any resolutions adopted at such meetings; to appoint and dismiss servants for the care of the University buildings; and to conduct the correspondence of the University.

### Clerks.

To assist the registrar in the discharge of his duties there are four clerks—a Chief Clerk, an Accountant Clerk, and two others. Besides assisting the Registrar, the Chief Clerk is the confidential clerk of the Senate, of the General Board of Studies, and of the Faculties. He has to attend all the meetings of these bodies, and of their committees, to record the attendance of members at all such meetings, and to keep the minutes of the proceedings. The salaries attaching to the clerkships are —Chief Clerk, £350 a year rising by yearly increments of £10 to £450; Accounting Clerk, £200 a year rising by yearly increments of £10 to £250; third Clerk, £150 a year rising by

yearly increments of £10 to £200; and fourth Clerk £100 a year rising by yearly increments of £10 to £150. Those appointed to each of those offices, respectively, are Mr. Alister P. M'Allister, M.A.; Mr. F. H. Wiber; Mr. Matthew F. Kane; and Mr. Alexander A. McCarthy.

### Subjects of Study.

The subjects which shall respectively be studied for the several Degrees and other Academic Distinctions of the University shall be prescribed by Regulations. Approved courses of study may be pursued by a student either in the University or in a Constituent College or in a Recognized College or partly in the University and partly in one or more of the Constituent or Recognized Colleges or partly in one of the Constituent Colleges or Recognized Colleges and partly in another or others of them, or, in respect of such subjects of prescribed instruction as cannot conveniently be pursued in a College, or in respect of other special subjects, and in respect of Courses of Study for Post-Graduate students, in such other places as may be prescribed by Regulations.

Courses of study which may be so approved may consist of any Courses of prescribed instruction whether the same shall be Courses of lectures; Courses of catechetical instruction; Courses of clinical instruction in hospitals or other like institutions; Courses of practical work in laboratories, railway, manufacturing, or other workshops, works, or offices, or in mines, or on the open ground; Courses of research in any University or College, Public Office, or other Record office or Muniment room, library, museum, or other place, or amongst ancient or other monuments, whether any such University or other place be in the United Kingdom or in any other country; provided the same shall be undertaken or carried on by the direction or under the supervision of the prescribed professor or lecturer.

The Senate may accept the periods of study passed by students of the University at other Universities as equivalent to such parts of Approved Courses of Study as the Senate may by regu-

lation determine, and may accept particular Courses of Study in special subjects taken in other places by students who are pursuing Courses of Study in the University or in a Constituent College or in a Recognized College, as component parts of Approved Courses of Study, provided that the Senate is satisfied that the instruction given in such special subjects is adequate.

Courses of study proposed by a Constituent College for its own students must be approved by the Senate, and, in case of non-approval, the Senate shall by Regulations prescribe courses of study for that College. The Senate may also approve a course of study of a university type taken in a Recognized College as equivalent in part or in whole to an approved course of study taken at the University.

The duration of approved periods of study when pursued at the University or at a Constituent College shall be measured by the Terms of the University. The duration of a period of study when pursued elsewhere than in the University or in a Constituent College or Recognized College shall be prescribed by the Senate, but no such period shall be less than the average length of a Term of the University.

### The Terms of the University.

There are three terms in each year, called respectively the Michaelmas Term, the Hilary Term, and the Trinity Term. The commencement and termination of the Terms shall be fixed by regulations.

### Examinations.

Detailed instructions are given for the conduct of examinations. Examinations may be held in the University or in a Constituent College or in a Recognized College, or in any other place which the Senate may deem fit and convenient for this purpose.

### The Matriculation Examination.

For all students who desire to enter the University there shall be a common Matriculation examination, except for those who are exempted. The subjects of study for this examination, the conditions for passing it, and other details in connection with it shall be proposed by the General Board of Studies, shall be submitted to the Academic Council of each Constituent College, and shall be prescribed by the Senate by Regulations made after consideration of the Report of the General Board of Studies and of the objections, if any, of the Academic Council of any Constituent College. The examination shall be conducted by such of the University Professors and University Lecturers in the Constituent Colleges as may be selected by the Senate for that purpose. If Assistant Examiners are required, they are to be appointed by the Standing Committee. The papers set in any subject for the Matriculation examination must be submitted to the Teachers of that subject in each of the Constituent Colleges, and are subject to the approval of the Teachers in that subject in at least two of the Constituent Colleges.

The students who may be exempted from this entrance examination are those who have already passed the Matriculation or any other examination of any University in Ireland or elsewhere, or any examination of any public educational authority in the king's dominions, provided that all such examinations are recognized by Regulations of the University as exempting from its own Matriculation examination.

### Examinations subsequent to Matriculation.

For the examination of candidates for Degrees or for University Studentships, Scholarships, or other Prizes, at least one independent and extern examiner shall be appointed by the Senate in each subject or group of subjects of study. All such examinations shall be conducted by Professors of the University

and Extern Examiners, with such Lecturers of the University and Recognized Teachers as the Senate may appoint. The examination for Degrees of the University held in Constituent Colleges shall be conducted by such Professors and Lecturers of the College as the Senate shall appoint, in association with Extern Examiners. The Senate shall determine by Regulations the examinations passed by students of the National University at other Universities which shall be accepted as equivalent to particular examinations in the University. Examiners, including Extern Examiners, shall be appointed by the Senate annually. An Extern Examiner who has held office for three years shall not be eligible for re-appointment, until after such interval being not less than one year as the Senate may by Regulations prescribe. Extern Examiners shall be paid such remuneration as may be prescribed by Regulations. If a University Professor or University Lecturer attached to any Constituent College examines students other than those of the College, he is entitled to extra remuneration for so doing.

The following degrees may be conferred by the University:—

A. In the Faculty of Arts.

Bachelor of Arts (B. A.).
Bachelor of Music (B. Mus.).
Master of Arts (M. A.).
Doctor of Literature (D. Litt.).
Doctor of Music (D. Mus.).

B. In the Faculty of Philosophy and Sociology.

Doctor of Philosophy (D. Phil.).

C. In the Faculty of Celtic Studies.

Master of Celtic Studies (M. Litt. Celt.).
Doctor of Celtic Studies (D. Litt. Celt.).

D. In the Faculty of Science.

Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.).
Bachelor of Agricultural Science (B. Agr. Sc.).
Master of Science (M. Sc.).
Master of Agricultural Science (M. Agr. Sc.).
Doctor of Science (D. Sc.).

E. In the Faculty of Law.

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.).
Doctor of Laws (LL. D.).

F. In the Faculty of Medicine.

Bachelor of Medicine (M. B.).
Bachelor of Surgery (B. Ch.).
Bachelor of Obstetrics (B. A. O.).
Bachelor of Science, Public Health (B. Sc., Public Health).
Master of Surgery (M. Ch.).
Master of Obstetrics (M. A. O.).
Doctor of Medicine (M. D.).
Doctor of Science, Public Health (D. Sc., Public Health).
Bachelor of Dental Surgery (B. D.S.).
Master of Dental Surgery (M. D. S.).

G. In the Faculty of Engineering.

Bachelor of Engineering (B. E.).
Bachelor of Architecture (B. Arch.).
Master of Engineering (M. E.).
Master of Architecture (M. Arch.).

H. In the Faculty of Commerce.

Bachelor of Commerce (B. Comm.).
Master of Commerce (M. Comm.).

The following Degrees shall be known as Primary Degrees:—

Bachelor of Arts; Bachelor of Music; Bachelor of Science; Bachelor of Agricultural Science; Bachelor of Medicine; Bachelor of Surgery; Bachelor of Obstetrics; Bachelor of Dental Surgery; Bachelor of Engineering; Bachelor of Architecture; Bachelor of Commerce.

To receive any Primary Degree a student must have pursued, after Matriculation, an approved course of study for at least nine terms in the subjects prescribed to be studied for such Degree, and must have passed at least two University examinations in those subjects, viz., the First University Examination

and the Degree Examination. The nine terms need not necessarily be consecutive. In the case of a candidate for a Primary Degree in Arts the Senate has power to remit, for grave cause of absence, one or two—but not more than two—terms. The Senate has also power to admit undergraduate students who have kept terms at another university, and to count the terms so kept as terms kept at the National University, provided that the other University has been approved for the purpose by the Senate, that the whole time of attendance at lectures or other courses of instruction is in every case not less than that which is required by the Statutes for obtaining a Degree, and that at least three terms have been kept in the National University.

To receive the Degree of Bachelor of Architecture a student must have pursued an approved course of study of at least nine terms, must also for a period of at least two years have been engaged in practical architectural work, making in all a period of five years from the date of Matriculation, and must have passed the prescribed examinations.

A student can be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery only at the end of a period of four years from the date of Matriculation, and during that period he must have pursued an approved course of study of at least nine terms, and he must also pass the prescribed examinations.

The Degrees of M. B., B. Ch., and B. A. O. shall be conferred only at the same time and after the same course of study. To be admitted to the final examination for these degrees a student must have completed the prescribed course of study in the Faculty of Medicine, extending over a period of at least five academic years from the date of his registration as a student of medicine by the General Medical Council, must have passed the prescribed examinations, and must have attained the age of 21 years. Further, these degrees can not be conferred upon any person who has not attended at the University or at one or more of its Constituent Colleges during at least three years the courses of study prescribed for such degrees. The Senate may accept, for not more than two years of the required five, courses of study pursued in any other University or School of Medicine recognized for this purpose by the Senate.

## Higher Degrees.

To receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws a candidate must have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at least two years previously, must have pursued an approved course of study in the Faculty of Law of at least nine terms, of which at least six shall be subsequent to his passing the examination for the Degree of B. A., and must have passed the prescribed examinations.

To receive the Degree of Bachelor of Science, Public Health, a candidate must have received the Degrees of M. B., B. Ch., and B. A. O. at least one year previously, must have pursued an approved course of study in the Faculty of Medicine, and must have passed the prescribed examination.

A candidate for the Degree of Master in any Faculty other than the Faculties of Arts, of Celtic Studies, and of Science, must have passed the examinations prescribed for the Degree, and either written and presented a satisfactory Dissertation, or complied with such conditions, and performed such other exercises, as may be prescribed for the purpose of qualifying for the Degree. Such candidate shall not, however, "be eligible to obtain any of the Degrees hereinafter mentioned until not less than the respective periods hereinafter specified shall have elapsed from the time of conferring on the candidate the Primary Degree in the same Faculty, that is to say:—

Master of Engineering, three years after Bachelor of Engineering.

Master of Architecture, three years after Bachelor of Architecture.

Master of Surgery, three years after Bachelor of Surgery.

Master of Obstetrics, three years after Bachelor of Obstetrics.

Master of Dental Surgery, three years after Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

Master of Agricultural Science, three years after Bachelor of Agricultural Science.

Master of Commerce, three years after Bachelor of Commerce.

Provided that the Degree of Master of Surgery or Master of Obstetrics may be obtained in two years by a Graduate in Medicine or Surgery who is also a Graduate in Arts or in Science." [6]

To receive the Degree of Master of Arts—

I. A Bachelor of Arts of at least one year's standing must, after graduation, have pursued for one year an approved Post-Graduate Course in Arts, must have written and presented a satisfactory Dissertation, based upon the work done or study pursued by him during the year, and must have performed such other exercises as may be prescribed to that end.

II. A Bachelor of Arts of at least two years' standing must, after graduation, have written and presented a satisfactory dissertation, must have passed a special examination for the Degree, and must have performed such other exercises as may be prescribed to that end.

To receive the Degree of Master of Celtic Studies—

I. A Bachelor of Arts of at least one year's standing must, after graduation, have pursued for one year a prescribed Post-Graduate course in Celtic Studies, must have written and presented a satisfactory Dissertation, based upon the work done or the study pursued by him during the year, and must have performed such other exercises as may be prescribed to that end.

II. A Bachelor of Arts of at least two years' standing must, after graduation, have written and presented a satisfactory Dissertation, must have passed a special examination for the Degree, and must have performed such other exercises as may be prescribed to that end.

To receive the Degree of Master of Science—

I. A Bachelor of Science of at least one year's standing must, after graduation, have pursued for one year in the Faculty of Science an approved Post-Graduate

[6] Statute for the National University of Ireland, Chapter XLIII, Section 4, pp. 39–40.

Course of study, must have written and presented a satisfactory Dissertation on the work done or study pursued during the year, and must have performed such other exercises as may be prescribed to that end.

II. A Bachelor of Science of at least two years' standing must, after graduation, have written and presented a satisfactory Dissertation, the subject of which shall have been approved by the Dean of the Faculty concerned and by the Board of Studies, must have passed a special examination for the Degree, and must have performed such other exercises as may be prescribed to that end.

### The Degree of Doctor.

"A candidate shall not be eligible to obtain any of the Degrees hereinafter mentioned until not less than the respective periods hereinafter specified shall have elapsed from the time of conferring the Primary Degree mentioned, that is to say:—

Doctor of Literature, five years after Bachelor of Arts.

Doctor of Philosophy, five years after Bachelor of Arts.

Doctor of Celtic Studies, five years after Bachelor of Arts.

Doctor of Science, five years after Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts.

Doctor of Laws, five years after Bachelor of Laws.

Doctor of Medicine, three years after Bachelor of Medicine.

Doctor of Science, Public Health, three years after Bachelor of Science, Public Health.

Doctor of Music, five years after Bachelor of Music.

Provided that the Degree of Doctor of Medicine may be obtained in two years by a Graduate in Medicine and Surgery who is also a Graduate in Arts or Science." [7]

In the Faculties of Arts, Celtic Studies, Philosophy, Science, Law, and Music, the Degree of Doctor shall be given only on

[7] Statute for the National University of Ireland, Chapter XLIII, Section 8, p. 41.

original work, which shall be supplemented by an examination, unless, in the judgment of the General Board of Studies, acting on the advice of examiners who are to be appointed by itself and who may or may not be members of the Faculty concerned, the examination, in view of the excellence of the original work submitted by the candidate, may be wholly or in part dispensed with. The work to be submitted by a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Literature, of Celtic Studies, of Philosophy, or of Science must be a published work, which either shows original thought, or embodies such results of personal research as to be in the judgment of the examiners worthy of recognition by the University as adding to the sum of existing knowledge of the subject treated.

The work to be submitted by a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Laws must be a contribution to the advancement of the study of Law or of the Science of Law, which in the judgment of the examiners is worthy of recognition by such Degree.

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine, or Doctor of Science, Public Health, may be conferred either after examination, or on the submission of published work embodying the results of personal observations or original research, which, in the judgment of the examiners of the Medical Faculty, appointed by the General Board of Studies, shall be considered satisfactory as a qualification for the Degree.

A candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Music must submit an original composition, of a form and structure to be prescribed by Regulations. If the work submitted by the candidate is approved by the examiners, he will be admitted to an examination in which he must answer in subjects to be prescribed by Regulations. There shall be, in addition, a practical examination at which the candidate will be required to perform certain prescribed pieces, and also to perform at sight, on certain prescribed instruments.

### Other Recipients of Degrees.

Degrees may also be granted to persons who hold offices in the University or in the Constituent Colleges, as Professors, Lecturers, or otherwise; to Graduates of other Universities whom the University may decide to admit to Degrees of equal or similar rank; to students who shall have carried on independent research in the University or in a Constituent College; and to approved persons who shall be selected for Honorary Degrees.

### Academic Distinctions.

In addition to Degrees, the University may confer Academic Distinctions. Diplomas in the Faculty of Arts may be granted to Matriculated Students of the University who have passed certain examinations, and Diplomas may also be granted in Public Health, Celtic Studies, Commerce, Journalism, Agriculture, Music, Applied Science, Education, Architecture, and Veterinary Hygiene. Certificates may under certain conditions be granted in Commerce and in Music.

### Studentships.

Every year three Travelling Studentships, each of the annual value of £200 and tenable for three years, will be offered for competition among Graduates of the University of not more than three years' standing. Each of those valuable prizes is subject to the condition that the holder shall, during each of the three years, apply himself to research in the subject in which he obtained the studentship or in some cognate line of research approved of by the General Board of Studies. This research must be pursued outside of Ireland in such places as the Senate shall direct, and under the direction of a Professor of a University, or of some other person selected by the student himself and approved of by or for the Senate. A satisfactory detailed report of the work on which the student has been en-

gaged, and a satisfactory certificate from the person under whose direction it has been conducted, are conditions of the continuance of the studentship for a second and a third year. These studentships may be given for proficiency in subjects of secular education only, and must not be given in respect of any subject of religious instruction.

### Fees.

The Senate may demand and receive such fees as it from time to time appoints.

### Discipline.

For the due maintenance of good order and discipline within the University, the University shall make such Regulations as it may deem expedient in regard to the wearing of academical dress; the rendering of assistance and obedience to all persons in authority; the observance of decorum at the meetings of the University; the definition and determination of offences; the penalties on offenders; and the manner in which pecuniary penalties and fines shall be collected and disposed of.

### Administration of Funds.

To guard against any possible corrupt use of the endowment or other funds of the University, the Charter provides that "except as aforesaid, and except by way of prize, reward, special grant, or remuneration for services rendered or to be rendered in the past, present, or future, respectively, the University shall not make any gift, division, or bonus in money unto or between any of its members." A similar inhibition is placed on each of the Constituent Colleges.

### The Constituent Colleges: the Presidents.

Turning now from the Charter and the Statute of the University, we may survey, very briefly, the Charters and the Statutes of the Constituent Colleges.

Each College is to be a teaching body. Each has a President of its own. The President of University College, Dublin, named in the Charter to hold office for six years, is Denis Joseph Coffey, M. A., M. B., B. Ch. His salary and the salary of his successors is to be £1,500 a year, with residence, fuel, and light. Until an official residence has been provided for him he is entitled to £300 a year in lieu thereof. Any President after the first in any of the Colleges is to hold office until he shall have attained the age of 70.

The salary of the President of University College, Cork, is £1,200 a year, with residence, fuel, and light. The first President, named in the Charter, to hold office in accordance with the provisions of the Act, is Bertram Coghill Alan Windle, M. A., D. Sc., M. D., F. R. S.

The salary of the President of University College, Galway, is £800 a year, with residence, fuel, and light. In addition, if he is appointed a Professor, he is entitled to two-thirds of the Professor's salary and to all the fees payable to such Professor. The first President, named in the Charter, to hold office in accordance with the provisions of the Act, is Alexander Anderson, M. A., LL. D.

The powers and duties of each President are set forth in very full detail. Some of these have been already mentioned.[8] Amongst other things he has to reside in the College at least 210 days in each year.

### Governing Bodies of the Colleges.

The first Governing Body of each Constituent College is named in its Charter, and is to hold office for three years and three months from 1st of November, 1909. That of University College, Dublin, consists of 30 persons; of University College, Cork, of 29 persons; of University College, Galway, of 26 persons. The future Governing Bodies are to be made up thus:—

[8] See *Catholic University Bulletin*, February, 1910, p. 98.

University College, Dublin:—The President, 1; Nominated by the Crown, 4; Appointed by the Senate of the University, 3; Professors of the College elected by the Academic Council, 6; Graduates of the University who are members of the College elected by those Graduates, 6; The Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, 1; Elected by the Council of the County of Dublin, 1; Elected by the Members of the General Council of County Councils, 8; Co-opted, 4; in all, 34.

University College, Cork:—The President, 1; Nominated by the Crown, 3; Appointed by the Senate of the University, 2; Professors of the College elected by the Academic Council, 6; Graduates of the University who are members of the College elected by those Graduates, 4; The Lord Mayor of Cork, 1; The Mayor of Limerick, 1; The Mayor of Waterford, 1; Elected by the County Council of Cork, 1; Elected by the County Council of Waterford, 1; Elected by the County Council of Kerry, 1; Elected by the County Council of Limerick, 1; Elected by the Council Councils of Tipperary, 1; Co-opted, 4; in all, 28.

University College, Galway:—The President, 1; Nominated by the Crown, 3; Appointed by the Senate of the University, 4; Professors of the College elected by the Academic Council, 4; Graduates of the University who are members of the College elected by those Graduates, 4; Elected by the County Council of Galway, 1; Elected by the Urban District Council of Galway, 1; Elected by the County Council of Leitrim, 1; Elected by the County Council of Mayo, 1; Elected by the County Council of Roscommon, 1; Elected by the County Council of Sligo, 1; Elected by the County Council of Clare, 1; Co-opted, 3; in all, 26.

The Governing Body of each College possesses as regards the College powers somewhat analogous to those possessed by the Senate of the National University as regards the University. One particular power is to establish, maintain, or license halls of residence or other places for the residence of students. In this connection each Governing Body shall appoint two or more Deans of Residence and one or more Lady Superintendents as Officers of Residence, and shall require every student of the

College to enter under such one of these Officers of Residence, subject to the direction of his parents or guardians, as he may choose. These Officers of Residence shall exercise supervision over the general conduct of the students outside the precincts of the College, and shall see that students not living with parents or guardians are in a hostel or lodging house recognized by the College.

### The Academic Councils.

The Academic Council of each College consists of the President and the Professors of the College, with such Lecturers of the College as may be co-opted by the President and Professors. Among the functions of the Academic Council the following may be particularized:—

(*a*) To elect representatives on the Governing Body.

(*b*) To manage and carry out the curriculum, instruction, and education afforded by the College.

(*c*) To make recommendations for the Scholarships and other Prizes of the College.

(*d*) To regulate and carry out the discipline of the students of the College.

### Faculties in the Colleges.

University College, Dublin, has eight Faculties, namely, Arts; Philosophy and Sociology; Celtic Studies; Science, including Technology and Agriculture; Law; Medicine; Engineering and Architecture; and Commerce.

University College, Cork, has seven Faculties, namely, Arts, including Philosophy and Journalism; Celtic Studies; Science, including Technology and Agriculture; Law; Medicine; Engineering and Architecture; and Commerce.

University College, Galway, has six Faculties, namely, Arts, including Philosophy; Celtic Studies; Science; Law; Medicine; and Engineering.

### Officers of the Colleges.

In addition to Professors, Lecturers, Assistants, and Demonstrators, University College, Dublin, has as officers a Registrar, a Secretary (and Bursar), and a Librarian; University College, Cork, a Registrar, a Secretary, and a Librarian; and University College, Galway, a Registrar, a Bursar, and a Librarian. Minute instructions are given for the duties to be discharged by each of those officers.

### Scholarships, Prizes, and other Rewards.

Part of the annual income of each College must be allocated by the Governing Body for the provision of Scholarships, Prizes, and other Rewards. In the Colleges at Cork and Galway a specified sum has also to be set aside each year for the payment of Pensions to retired Presidents, Professors, and other officers of the College.

### Lists of Offices, Officers, and Salaries.

The Professors, Lecturers, and other officers who have been so far appointed in the Constituent Colleges, with the yearly salaries attached to their offices, are the following:—

#### *University College, Dublin.*

*Professorship of Greek, Rev. Henry Browne, S.J., M.A., £600; *Professorship of Latin, Mr. P. Semple, M.A., £700; *Professorship of Mathematics, Mr. H. C. M'Weeney, M.A., £700; *Professorship of English Literature, ——, £500; *Professorship of English Language and Philology, Rev. George O'Neill, S.J., M.A., £400; *Professorship of French and Romance Philology, M. Edouard Cadic, D.Litt., £500; *Professorship of History, Mr. John M. O'Sullivan, M.A., Ph.D., £500; *Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Education, Rev. T. Corcoran, S.J., B.A., £400; *Professor-

ship of Ethics and Politics, Rev. M. Cronin, D.D., M.A., £500; *Professorship of Logic and Psychology, Rev. J. Shine, M.A., £400; *Professorship of Metaphysics, Mr. W. Magennis, M.A., £700; *Professorship of Celtic Archæology, Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A., £600; *Professorship of Early (including Mediaeval) Irish History, Mr. John Mac Neill, B.A., £600; *Professorship of Early (including Mediaeval) Irish Language and Literature, Mr. Osborn Bergin, M.A., Ph.D., £600; *Professorship of Modern Irish Language and Literature, Mr. Douglas Hyde, M.A., LL.D., £600; *Professorship of Chemistry, Mr. Hugh Ryan, M.A., D.Sc., £750; *Professorship of Geology, Mr. Henry J. Seymour, B.A., £500; *Professorship of Experimental Physics, Mr. J. A. M'Clelland, D.Sc., £800; *Professorship of Mathematical Physics, Mr. Arthur W. Conway, M.A., D.Sc., £600; *Professorship of Zoology, Mr. George Sigerson, M.D., £600; *Professorship of Anatomy, Mr. E. P. M'Loughlin, M.B., £800; *Professorship of Physiology and Histology, Mr. B. J. Collingwood, M.D., £700; *Professorship of Pathology and Bacteriology, Mr. E. J. M'Weeney, M.D., £600; Professorship of Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence, Mr. J. M. Meenan, M.D., £250; Professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Mr. Martin Dempsey, M.D., £200; Professorship of Medicine, Sir Christopher Nixon, Bart., M.D., £250; Professorship of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Mr. Alfred Smith, M.B., F.R.C.S., £200; Professorship of Surgery, Mr. J. S. McArdle, M.Ch., F.R.C.S., £300; Professorship of Jurisprudence and Roman Law, Mr. James A. Murnaghan, LL.D., £250; Professorship of Constitutional Law and the Law of Public and Private Wrongs, Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill, K.C., M.P., £250; Professorship of the Law of Property and of the Law of Contracts, Mr. Charles F. Doyle, K.C., £250; *Professorship of Civil Engineering, Mr. Pierce F. Purcell, M.A., M.A.I., £600; *Professorship of the National Economics of Ireland, Mr. Thomas M. Kettle, B.A., M.P., £500; *Professorship of Political Economy, Rev. T. A. Finlay, S.J., M.A., £500; Professorship of Architecture,

Sir Thomas Drew, LL.D., £200; Professorship of Commerce, Mr. Charles H. Oldham, B.A., £400; *Lectureship in German, Mrs. M. M. Macken, M.A., £300; Lectureship in Accountancy, ——, £150; Lectureship in Banking and Finance, ——, £100; *Lectureship in Physics, Mr. J. J. Dowling, M.A., £300; *Lectureship in Botany, Mr. J. Bayley Butler, M.A., £350; Lectureship in Modern Irish History, Miss Mary Hayden, M.A., £250; Lectureship in Ophthalmology, Mr. L. Werner, M.B., £50; *Lectureship in Pure Mathematics, Rev. M. F. Egan, S.J., M.A., £300; Lectureship in Dental Mechanics, Mr. J. L. Potter, L.D.S., £50; Lectureship in Dental Surgery, Mr. E. Sheridan, F.R.C.S., L.D.S., £50; *Lectureship in the Italian and Spanish Languages and Literatures, Miss M. Degani, £300; Lectureship in Eastern Languages, Rev. P. Boylan, M.A., £200; Lectureship in Special Pathology, Mr. M. W. Crofton, M.D., £250; Lectureship in Irish Language, ——, £150; Lectureship in Welsh, Mr. J. Lloyd Jones, M.A., £150; Registrarship (this office must be filled by a Professor or Lecturer of the College), Mr. Arthur W. Conway, M.A., D.Sc., £100; *Secretaryship and Bursarship, Mr. J. W. Bacon, M.A., £300 rising by annual increments of £20 to £400, with residence, fuel, and light; *Librarianship, Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, £200.

*University College, Cork.*

Professorship of Archæology, Mr. B. C. A. Windle, M.A., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.S., £100; *Professorship of English, Mr. W. F. P. Stockley, M.A., £450; *Professorship of Greek, Mr. C. H. Keene, M.A., £450; *Professorship of History, Mr. P. J. Merriman, M.A., £450; *Professorship of Irish Language and Literature, Rev. Richard Henebry, Ph.D., £450; *Professorship of Latin, Mr. J. P. Molohan, M. A., £500; *Professorship of Mathematics, Mr. A. H. Anglin, M. A., £500; *Professorship of Philosophy, Mr. G. J. Stokes, M.A., £450; *Professorship of Romance Languages, Mr. W. F. T. Butler, M.A., £450; *Professorship of Botany and Agriculture, Major H. Cummins, M.D., £350; *Professorship of Chemistry, Mr. A. E.

Dixon, M.D., £600; *Professorship of Geology and Geography, Mr. Isaac Swain, B.A., £350; *Professorship of Physics, Mr. W. Bergin, M.A., £600; *Professorship of Zoology, Mr. M. Hartog, D.Sc., £550; Professorship of Jurisprudence, ——, £150; Professorship of Law, ——, £150; *Professorship of Anatomy, Mr. D. P. Fitzgerald, M. B., £600; Professorship of Medicine, Mr. W. E. Ashley Cummins, M.D., £200; Professorship of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Mr. H. Corby, M.D., £200; *Professorship of Pathology, Mr. A. E. Moore, M.B., £500; *Professorship of Physiology, Mr. D. T. Barry, M.D., £600; Professorship of Surgery, Mr. C. Yelverton Pearson, M.D., £250; Professorship of Therapeutics, Mr. J. Dundon, M.D., £100; *Professorship of Civil Engineering, Mr. C. W. O'D. L. Alexander, £600; *Professorship of Economics and Commerce, Mr. Timothy Smiddy, M.A., £450; Lectureship in German, Miss Mary Ryan, M.A., £150; Lectureship in History of Education, Mr. Eugene P. Mac Sweeney, £50; *Lectureship in Methods of Education, Miss Elizabeth M. O'Sullivan, £150; Lectureship in Modern Irish, Mr. Eamon O'Donoghoe, £150; Lectureship in Music, Mr. F. St. J. Lacy, A.R.A.M., £50; Lectureship in Philosophy, Rev. Edwin F. Fitzgibbon, O.S. F.C., B.A., Ph.D., £150; *Lectureship in Mathematical Physics, Mr. Matthew Conran, M.A., £250; Lectureship in Hygiene, Mr. D. D. Donovan, L.R.C.S., £50; Lectureship in Materia Medica, Mr. J. Dundon, M.D., £50; Lectureship in Medical Jurisprudence, Mr. P. T. O'Sullivan, M. D., £50; Lectureship in Mental Diseases, Mr. J. J. Fitzgerald, M. B., £50; Lectureship in Ophthalmology, Mr. A. W. Sandford, M.D., £50; Lectureship in Architecture, Mr. A. Hill, B.E., £50; Lectureship in Electrical Technology, Mr. P. E. Belas, B.A., £50; Lectureship in Accounting, Mr. A. J. Magennis, A.S.A.A., £50; Registrarship (this office must be filled by a Professor or Lecturer of the College), Mr. W. F. T. Butler, M.A., £100, with residence, fuel, and light; *Secretaryship and Bursarship, Mr. Henry Clifton, M.A., £200, rising by annual increments of £10 to £250; *Librarianship, Mr. J. Fawcett, £200.

*University College, Galway.*

*Professorship of Modern Irish Language and Literature, Mr. Thomas O'Maille, M.A., Ph.D., £300; Professorship of Celtic Philology, ——, £150; *Professorship of Greek, Mr. R. K. M'Elderry, £350; *Professorship of Latin, Mr. C. Exon, £350; *Professorship of Mathematics, Mr. W. A. Houston, £350; *Professorship of Physics, Mr. Alexander Anderson, M.A., LL.D., £350; *Professorship of History, English Literature, and Mental Science, Mr. W. F. Trench, M.A., £350; *Professorship of Chemistry, Mr. A. Senier, Ph.D., £350; *Professorship of Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy, Mr. R. J. Anderson, £350; *Professorship of Civil Engineering, Mr. E. Townsend, M.A., D.Sc., £350; *Professorship of Modern Languages, Mr. V. Steinberger, M.A., £350; *Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology, Mr. J. P. Pye, M.D., £350; Professorship of Jurisprudence and Political Economy, ——, £150; Professorship of English Law, Mr. J. M. Sweetman, £150; Professorship of Medicine, Mr. J. I. Lynham, M.D., £150; Professorship of Surgery, Mr. W. W. Brereton, £150; Professorship of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Mr. R. J. Kinkead, B.A., M.D., £150; Professorships of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Mr. N. W. Colohan, M.D., M.Ch., £150; Lectureship in Electrical Engineering, Mr. J. Griffiths, B.Sc., £120; Lectureships in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, Mr. R. J. Kinkead, B.A., M.D., and Mr. A. Senier, Ph.D., £20 each; Lectureship in Fever Cases, Mr. N. W. Colohan, M.D., M.Ch., £20; Registrarship (the Registrar, the Bursar, and the Librarian must be selected from the Professors and Lecturers of the College), Mr. E. Townsend, M.A., D.Sc., £75, with residence, fuel, and light; Bursarship, Mr. J. I. Lynham, M.D., £75; Librarianship, Mr. V. Steinberger, M.A., £75.

Those offices marked thus * are full-time appointments; the others are not. Offices with no name attached are, so far as

I am aware, not yet filled. It should be remembered that in University College, Galway, the Professors and Lecturers who held office on the 30th of September, 1908, are entitled to Class Fees as well as Salaries.

To arrive roughly at the equivalent of any of these salaries in American dollars the amount may be multiplied by 5: to arrive at the true value this product should be multiplied again by 2, in order to equalize the ratio between a country like Ireland, where commodities are comparatively cheap in terms of money, and a country like the United States, where money is admittedly cheap in terms of commodities. In fixing the ratio I am guided by my experience in Dublin and Washington. Thus the true American value of President Coffey's position is $1{,}800 \times 5 \times 2 = 18{,}000$ dollars per annum.

## Conclusion.

There are a thousand and one other points on which, *spatiis exclusus iniquis,* I have been unable to touch. Enough, however, has perhaps been said to illustrate the difficulties that lay before the framers of the Act and the Charters and their courage and skill in overcoming them. It is obvious also that a herculean task confronted the Commissioners in the drawing up of the Statutes. As one sees how carefully they provided for every contingency, one is lost in admiration of their forethought, their ability, and their broad-mindedness. It will not be their fault if the University is not a splendid success.

The salient points that struck me, as I read through the various bulky documents which I had to study, were that the new academic scheme in Ireland is frankly, openly, and undisguisedly co-educational; that the University and the Colleges will be from the start largely under lay control, and will probably be increasingly so; that the studies will be entirely secular, unless by private enterprise religious teaching is brought in; that a distinct novelty is introduced in giving to popular representative bodies like city, urban, and county councils a

voice in the government of the Constituent Colleges; that another novelty is that of adopting the system so well known in America of giving credit for studies pursued, terms kept, and examinations passed in other Universities; that the machinery provided for the management of the University and its dependent but autonomous colleges, though cumbersome, is by no means chaotic; that while the olden *litterae humaniores* are to be splendidly taught, special stress is to be laid, in accordance with modern needs and ideas, on practical scientific and commercial studies; that research work, for which there were but few opportunities in the Royal University, is to be a distinguishing feature of its successor; that the excellence and high standard of Irish University degrees is to be maintained; that Professors, Lecturers, and other officials, as well as being reasonably paid, are given, under conditions that are not onerous, undoubted security of tenure in their positions; and that every precaution is taken for safe, sane, and pure administration.

Among the difficulties which I foresee will be that of standardizing the teaching as between the University and the different Constituent Colleges, between the Constituent Colleges *inter se,* and between them and the Recognized Colleges. This was obviously in the mind of the Commissioners when they inserted a special chapter in the University Statute on the subject. It is, however, a difficulty which with due care and attention may be overcome.

There is also the question of the insufficiency of endowment, to which reference has been already made.[9] That the matter is a serious one has been abundantly shown. It would be a pity—nay, it would be nothing short of a scandal—if Parliament did not at the outset, by a further grant of public funds, place the University and all its Constituent Colleges on such a financial basis as to allow them to exercise the widest powers for the improvement of education in Ireland. To do so will be only a small instalment towards the righting of many Irish educational wrongs.

[9] See *Catholic University Bulletin*, February, 1910, pp. 102–106.

As a final word I may be permitted to say, that, looking at the subject in a broad and comprehensive way, I am filled with hope for the effect likely to be produced on the Ireland of the future by the establishment of this twentieth-century University.

P. J. Lennox.

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Washington, D. C.

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